[Concluded from first page.]

Mr. Calhoun proceeds to assign the reason:

" As it threw off the authority of the United States over the Territory." That he regarded as necessarily involved in the very idea of their assuming to themselves to take the first step, in a legal form, towards the establishment of a State government. He proceeds to say:

"And that we were left at liberty to treat the proceedings as revolutionary, and to remand her to her territorial condition."

For doing which, with reference to Kansas, we are now threatened with the direst consequences by the gentlemen who then concurred in this opinion:

"Or to waive the irregularity." Now all the argument of our friends on the other side is to follow the regular course, and break down the irregular course only they have agreed to call the regular course that which Mr. Calhoun called the irregular course. He proceeds to say:

"And to recognize what was done as rightfully done—as our authority alone was concerned—my impression was that the former was the proper course; but I also thought that the act remanding her back should contain our assent in the usual manner, for her to form a constitution, and thus leave her free to become a State."

And so a distinguished gentleman in another place (Mr. Crit-

TENDEN) thought, not long since, and possibly there are some here

who may think like him.

Well, sir, no gentleman can rise here and cite any administration that has ever existed in this Republic, down to the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's administration, that has ever so flagrantly violated the laws of the Republic as to recognize any proceeding of a Territorial Legislature on this subject, as having authority of law. No man can name any high officer of the Government that has ever said so, as no man can show any vote of Congress that has ever looked to such a recognition. It was, sir, the first blunder-to be followed up consecutively and logically by other blunders in law, in policy, as well as in morals—that this Administration made when it recognized the legal authority of the Lecompton convention, assembled under the Legislature of Kansas. It was the last of the novelties which have been palmed on the country as sound law, to break the fall to which the inven tors of the Kansas-Nebraska act have been staggering for the last

Sir, it was new in this Administration. No member of either House of Congress, at the last Congress, thought that there was any authority in the act of 1854 for the people to proceed, or for the Territorial Legislature to proceed. That law reserved to Congress the right to divide the Territory. How, then, could it authorize the people of that Territory to form themselves into one State? Did it contemplate that the wandering rabble that was there when that law was passed had then the right? And if they had not the right, pray how and when was the construction of the law changed, so far as the legal meaning is concerned, by the accession of population?

Did President Pierce, when he requested Congress to settle the difficulties of Kansas, by passing a law authorizing them to form a State constitution when they should have ninety-three thousand inhabitants, think the people of Kansas then had that authority? Did the gentleman, (Mr. Toomss,) who, in another place, during the last Congress, moved a bill authorizing them, when they should have ninety-three thousand inhabitants, to form a constitution, and providing all the detailed organization of the convention, think that without that law they had the authority then? Did this House, when it passed Mr. Dunn's bill, suppose they were doing then what the Territorial Legistature had the right already to do, although that bill postponed the exercise of the authority it conferred until their population had reached the requisite point? If they did not, then we have the concurrent opinions of all departments of the Government during the last Administration-nay, of every member of the last Congress of both sides, Democratic and Republican, as well as of all previous Administrations, of the statute book speaking for itself no less than the reason and nature of the proceeding against the possibility of any legal validity being imparted to the convention and its proceedings by virtue of the Territorial laws; and those things of themselves ought to be sufficient, in my judgment, to settle the principle that there is no legal authority in the Territorial

Legislature to proceed in the matter.

But it is perfectly clear that the law of the Legislature of Kansas itself has not been executed. It required a census to be taken in all the counties. It was not taken in half of them. It required the appointment of delegates to be made after the census was "completed" and "returned." It was made before the census was more than half taken. The law contemplated an apportionment on the basis of a completed census of the whole Territory, and of course till that was done there was no authority to make any apportionment. The causes of failure are immaterial to the legal point; but they are certified officially, by the Governor and Secretary, to have been the neglect of the local officers, and not the hostility or opposition of the people. It required the apportion-to be made by the Governor and the Secretary. It was made by the Secretary alone, who was acting Governor at the time. It required counties, not having population enough for a delegate, to be attached to some district; the fourteen counties excluded from the census were not attached to any district. They, therefore, had neither vote nor representation, actual or constructive, in the convention. This failure to execute the law alone is fatal to every idea of legal validity in the proceedings.

If there was no legal authority in the Legislature, then I sup pose that the fabric of my honorable friends on the other side tumbles about their ears. What becomes of the argument that we cannot look behind the certificates? Why, the certificates have no legal authority. What becomes of the argument that these people who stayed at home authorized those who voted to vote for them? If there was no legal election, they were not bound by it. If there was no law requiring them to attend, staying at home was their duty. They were only not participating in an usurpation. The foundation for a presumption of the assent of those who stayed at home, is, that the law required them to be at the polls. The good old law of Virginia, as my honorable friend in my eye will remember, made it a punishable offence to stay away from an election; and though there may be no law punishing it, yet it is a violation of law, and of the duty of the citizen, to stay away from an election. It is the duty of the citizen to cast his vote; and if the citizen does not cast it, he is held to authorize those who do; but that cannot be where the proceeding has no legal validity—that presumption cannot arise where it is merely a voluntary collection of a portion of the people of the Territory to signify their willingness to admit a certain form of constitution was not their having any authority to bind anybody else. I suppose, then, that in that point of view, the whole argument upon the other side is in ruins. All their barriers of laws and certificates, presumptions against fact, and acquiescences extorted from protests and denials, are swept away.

We are at liberty to see that only two thousand six hundred and seventy people voted on calling a convention; that only two thousand two hundred people elected the convention; that the census shows only nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters, and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty people in the Territory which has transformed itself into a State. And if they who hitherto insisted on confining us to legal returns and certificates now suggest the imperfections of the census and registry, I agree we may go further and see that there may be twelve thousand voters, and from thirty-seven thousand to forty-two thousand people in the Territory; but of them not three thousand voters modestly ask the powers of a State government against the votes of ten thousand, and the protest of seven thousand. Nay, sir, of ten thousand, and the protest of seven thousand. Nay, sir, emancipated from every trammel, we are at liberty and bound to go further, and to inquire whether there has been in this Territory such fierce collisions, such hostile passions, so much of rebellion against the regular government, such an absolute division of the people with reference to their government, so much of civil bloodshed, so much of military control, such an absence of the ordinary political virtues, of calmness, of consideration, of deliberation as the President describes; whether an overwhelming majority of the people are opposed to the thing that is now sought to be forced or foisted upon them and devoted to another form of government. It relieves us from the fear of encountering the dangers intimated and vaguely hinted at by gentlemen upon the other side in the event of our venturing to do our duty. It leaves us free to determine whether, under all these circumstances, it is not free to determine whether, under all these circumstances, it is not a fair case for legislative discretion to pause and ask the people again what they say, upon "a sober, second thought," about it— to see whether the people are likely to submit or likely to resistwhether any such great good is to be accomplished by now forcing this constitution upon them that inevitable civil war will be compensated by it.

We are are told by the President that this is the shortest way to settle the agitation. Mr. Chairman, I confess myself astonished at such an opinion from a gentleman who has seen so much of public service, has so long filled distinguished positions, and also knows, or ought to know, so much of human nature. Why, what has been the difficulty in that unfortunate Territory? Was it not that their Territorial Legislature was usurped? Is not that the reason that, from the foundation of the Territory to last October, the people refused to recognize any authority under the laws emanating from that Legislature? Have they not been quieted only by the earnest efforts and warm appeals, backed by the military power, of Governor Walker? Were they not quieted alone by the assurance, which he gave them, that they should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the law which was to govern them? Did they not join in the October election because they had confidence in his assurances? Was it not the first time that the people of that Territory had ever met, face to face, in an American manner at the common ballot-box? Was it not the first time that they had stood in any other attitude, except that of hostility, with arms in their hands and hatred in their hearts? And are we to be told by the President that the way to pacify them is, to subject them permanently to the hateful domination of the handful of men from whose hands they would have wrested the government—as the President tells us—but for the United States troops; that the whole sanctity and authority of a State government shall remove them from all the power of Congress to redress their grievances; that they shall be admitted as a State, and thereby be delivered over to the legal authorities under the constitution which they protest against, which Congress cannot repeal, and will be bound to enforce if resisted; for, if the State admitted, Congress has then no discretion but to follow the legal line of authority, and to put down everything else as rebellion. But has not the President learned enough from the experience of the last three years to make him pause ere he pushed the country upon this dangerous experiment; or is he madly bent on a party triumph at the risk of civil war, forced on people of Anglo-Saxon blood as the only alternative to a tame surrender of their right of self-government?

The President's policy is high treason against the right of the people to govern themselves. His apology for his conduct is in-

sulting to the victims of his usurpation.

Is it true that the dividing line is between those who are loyal to this Territorial government and those who endeavored to dcstroy it by force and usurpation? Then the latter have been no parties to the proceedings for a convention, yet are to be subject to the constitution.

Is it true that the Territorial government would long since have been subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States? Then the stronger part of the people is against the proceeding for a constitution-and it is to the weaker part the President proposes to confide the powers of State government over the stronger. Is not this to deliver the State into the hands of its enemies? or will the rebels submit when the United States withdraw its troops? or are they to guarantee the new usurpation ?

Is it true that Secretary Stanton was obliged to summon the Legislature as the only means whereby the election of the 21st December could be conducted without collision and bloodshed? Then why was Mr. Stanton dismissed for summoning them? Was it in furtherance of the same policy which then refused the people an opportunity to speak, and now that they have spoken, refuses to hear them? Or if that election could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed, because the people were subjected to an authority they defied, is it the purpose of the President to insure the collision and bloodshed Stanton avoided, by forcing on them a government which they have protested and remonstrated against, and are ready to defy and destroy? Is that the readiest method of settling the Kansas question?

Is it the truth, that up till the present moment the enemies of the enabling government adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution? Then they are not likely to receive the Lecompton

Is the reason the people refused to vote for delegates to the convention, that they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other constitution than that of Topeka? Then surely they are not among those who sanction the Lecompton constitution. It is not by their will it is put over them. It was not from acquiescence they refrained from voting. Their silence is their dissent; the President tells us so. He says they would have voted against it had it been submitted. Surely, then, silence is as instructive as their voice.

Sir, in my judgment, the passage of this law is a declaration of ivil war. The history of the last three years in Kansas leaves no doubt that the people will not submit to this constitution. It cannot legally be changed before 1864. I think it a fair ease for disregarding the form of law and the substance of law. If the constitutional authorities should concur in the change, peace may be preserved. I trust they will concur, and that peace will be preserved. But if they do resist the change which the mass of the people will demand, if we now refuse to listen to their protest, then, in my judgment, the shortest remedy is the best.

Free government is a farce if men are required to submit to usurpation such as has here been perpetrated, and I fear the people of Kansas are not in a mood to assist at the farce. They will turn it into tragedy. Having heretofore resisted, we ought to suppose they will resist again. We ought to act wisely and carefully, and if we have discretion now, we will not drive this people upon revolutionary courses. Give them a mode of relief, and allow them to follow that peaceful course which they are inclined to follow, according to all reports from that Territory. Give them the opportunity of expressing their will as to the law under which they are to live; and having expressed their will-whether it be for slavery or against slavery, is, in my judgment, absolutely immaterial—allow them to come in at a proper time, with a proper population and with reasonable boundaries and a rich dower, as one of the sister States of the Republic.

THE MANNERS OF THE MOTHER MOULD THE CHILD.

There is no disputing this fact. It shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, brawling, scolding woman will have vicious, brawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, "I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck," is known as thoroughly through the children as if her unwomanly manner were openly displayed in the public streets.

These remarks were suggested by a conversation in an omnibus—that noble institution for the student of men and manners—between a friend and school-

institution for the student of men and manners—between a friend and schoolmaster. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful and sharp. His wit flashed like the
polished eige of a diamond, and kept the "buss in a roar." The entire community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with those conveyances can form a
pretty good idea of their numbers—inclusive of the "one more," so well known
to the fraternity, their heads, eyes and ears one way, and finally our teacher said:

"I can always tell the mother by boy. The urchin who draws back with
double fists and lunges at his playmate if he looks at him askance, has a very
questionable mother. She may feed and clothe him, cram him with sweetmeats,
and coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights. She will pull him
by the jacket, she will give him a knock on the back, she will drag him by the
hair, she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her
face in lambet flames that curl and writhe out of the corners of her eyes.

And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth locks and gentle
manners, in whom delicacy does not detract from courage and manliness, but we
say "that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and ways are soft, loving and
quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—
plague of my life—you torment—you scamp."

She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites,
and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synony-

quiet. If she reproves, her language is 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—plague of my life—you torment—you scamp."

She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life the face that with holy radiance shines on his canvas will be the mother's face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles, and soft, low voice, will bring his mother's image freely to his breast. She is like my mother, will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eyes grow dim, will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

But the ruffian mother—alas! there are such—will form the ruffian character of the man. He, in turn, will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and, remembering the brawling and the cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he shall be master. And master he is, for a few skert years, when he wears the widower's weed till he finds victim number two.

We wonder not there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have been tra'ned by women who do not care for the holy nature of their trust. They have been made bifter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere.

Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he cannot reach you, vent his passion by beating the floor, the chair, or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes he will become a little bully, with hands that double to fight as naturally as if especial pains had been taken to teach him the art of boxing.



AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orleans.

"Your PILLS are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. FOR JAUNDICS AND ALL LIVER CONFLICTOR.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoke that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPEFSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Enox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of depepting and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

plaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIABRHCEA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Prils have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the livor makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dysentery and diarrham. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION. From Mr. H. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Michele & Boston.

"I find one or two large dones of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the atomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my pations." CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

"Too much cannot be said of your Phias for the cure of corticeness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficaciona as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that compliant, which, although had cuough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe conticeness to originate in the liver, but your Phias affect that organ and cure the disease."

INPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROYULA — ERYSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TRITER — TUMORS
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

**FOR Dr. Eschiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Boctor, in saying that your PILLS purify
the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the impurities
that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and
vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE— SICK HAADACHE—FOUL STONE

FOR HEADACHE—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROPEY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS —Firs—&c.

— Firs — &C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"Dran Dn. Avin: I cannot answer you what complaints
I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that us
ever text with a purpositive medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with discase, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best
we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, ugh a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous public pill, from the dreasful consequences that freuly follow its incantious use. These contain no merculy follow its incantious use.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfells, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Cocura, Conces, Hoansenses, Afrika, Chour, Whooping Cocu, Brokenitis, Incularly Consumptive, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Chemay Perconat is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the throat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmitatakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have falled, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forget, and produced cures too numerous and rem

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, And by all dealers in medicine every where,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY (AUgust 2d) entered into partnership in the House Carpenters and Joiners business, and having erected a new and commodious shop in the rear of JACK-SON HALL, between Third and Four-and-shaff streets, are prepared to contract for and perform all work in their line of business, either in city or country, with which their friends or the public may favor them, on accommodating terms with promptness and despatch. They respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. GEORGE W. GARRETT & CO.

They have several houses and lots for sale in derent parts of the city on accommodating terms.

G. W. GARRETT & CO. sl-1m (Intel.)

F. BERGER respectfully informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has a large assortment of Fancy Notions, such as Cottons, Needles, Threads, Silks, Buttons, Pens, Tobacco, Cigars, together with Candies, Cakes, Fruit, Vegetables, in short, a Family Provision Store, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget the place. It is BERGER'S STORE, on the West Side of Thirteenth street, second door south of Street.

ROOMS FOR RENT. and one Large Room in the Second Floor, and one Large Room in the Third Story twenty-five by sixty feet, suitable for a Bindery or Printing Office. No. 512, two doors south of Odd Fellows Hall, Seventh street. Inquire within.

"Do You Want to be Shaved, Sir ?" JAMES TALIAFARO,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, Corner of Maryland Avenue and Seventh Street HE shaves pleasantly, cuts hair delightfully, shampoons agreeably, and takes you by the nose politely.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE, (doubt it not.)—I will sell, if immediately applied for, the stock and fixtures of my BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND FRUIT STORE, doing a good cash business. For further information enquire at this office.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM P. FORD,

MANUFACTURER OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFCTIONERY, Dealer in Foreign
FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, &c., having taken the
bouse one door north of Harbaugh's drug store, on
Seventh street between G and H, and fitted it up in
good style, and crected a new oven, is now prepared
to accommodate all who may desire to partake of the
good things in his line of business. Having made
every and sumple arrangements that will enable him
to furnish fresh Candies, Cakes, and Pies, of his own
make daily, he flutters himself as being able to give
satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

Parties, Balla, Weddings, Pic Nica, Suppers, &c.,
served up at the shortest notice and in the most
fashionable style.

Ice Cream furnished to order.

816 9t

To Persons that have Money to invest in Real Estate in this City. Real Estate in this City.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL IMPART CERtain information, to those persons who want
to invest money in Real Estate in this city,) that will
lead them to a bargain, such as seldom occurs. For
certain reasons the owner and sacrificer of this property, which consists of some four or five houses
and lots, does not wish it to be publicly known;
hence his resort to this method o effect a sale.

Enquire at this office of Henry Johnson, agent for
the "American," (over the National Era,) or at No.
411 K between 9th & 10th sts., west,
dec 5—if

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Aver's Pills

EONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the fellowing British Periodicals, 1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)
These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the acholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they turnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British Publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Cost Reduced 50 to 75 per cent.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be

POSTAGE.

The postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

At the above prices, the Periodicals will be furnished for 1857. Splendid offers for 1856 and 1857 together

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1856 may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates, viz:

To avoid fractions, \$5 may be remitted for "Blackwood," for which we will forward that work for both years, postpaid.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$31 per annum.

As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as those here presented,

Now is the time to Subscribe.

Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold Street, New York. PROSPECTUS

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' "TRAMPS:"

"BIG BEN," A Journeyman Shoemaker.

PROPOSE TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF MY
"TRAMPS" in different States, with the scenes, characters, incidents, events, sprees, and adventures, with which I have met, or in which I have participated, including one year spent at sea and three years in the United States Army, in war service. I have had viciasitudes and troubles enough to try any man's soul, and almost ruin his understanding; and now that I am waxing old, and my thread of life is nearly spun out, I take this method of trying to get something that will make all my latter days last in comfort to the end.

My "Tramps" will form a neat volume of one hundred pages, at least, which will be furnished to subscribers hereto at fifty cents, and will be issued as soon as the subscriptions will justify.

My old shop-mates, members of the craft, and others, I trust, will "occasion" for me by subscribing to this. Friends to whom this prospectus is sent are requested to procure subscribers and forward their names to

B. T. STARK,
Washington, D. C. A Journeyman Shoemaker.

BOARDING. MRS. KURTZ, HAVING REMOVED to No. 882
Eighth street, between I and K streets is
prepared to accommodate six or eight gentlemen
with good board and comfortable lodging. Board
can be had either permanent or transient. n7 tf

FEED STORE!

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND Corn, Oats, Shorts, and Horse Feed of all kinds. ALSO,

CORN MEAL, White and Yellow, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, Fresh and Fine, And all that is expected to be kept in their line. Cheap for Cash.

Acap for Cash.

FRESH TABLE BUTTER,
PRIME CHEESE
NEW BUCKWHEAT, and
MOUNTAIN FLOUR,
For Family Use,
by SON, Just received and for sale by
JSSSE WILSON,
327 Pennsylvania avenue,
n4 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

MOR RENT.—A two story brick house with basement, on Eleventh street, near Maryland ave.
Enquire of JNO. YEATMAN,
dec[19—tf No. 22 Centre Market.

F STREET CONFECTIONERY.

FRUIT STORE. J. G. HUTCHINSON, Corner of F and Ninth Streets, No. 368,

ANTS it generally understood, but particularly known, that fresh, Tes Biscuit, (every evening) Cakes and Pies and candies of every description, fresh Fruits of the season, and Confectionery, generally, can at all times be had at his establishment at as reasonable prices, as any place in the city. He flatters himself that by his personal attention and knowledge of his business, to give entire satisfaction to all who may bestow on him their patronage.

T. G. CLAYTON. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS And Agent for Inventors. OFFICE, 489 SEVENTH STREET, Washington, D. C.

Business connected with the Patent Office and the Courts attended to for Inventors. Charges moderate,

CRANBERRIES, RAISINS, &c.

50 boxes new bunch RAISINS.

20 do Eleme FIGS.

2 barrels CRANBERRIES.

20 boxes New York CHEESE.

10 boxes New York CHEESE.

10 boxes TIRON.

CURRENTS, ALMONDS, FILBERS, and
PALM NUTS.

With a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors.

Bank notes and Corporation notes taken at par.

Bank notes and Corporation notes taken at par, and change given when one dellar's worth is bought.

W. H. TENNEY. n 14-8t

BUCKWHEAT, BUTTER, &C.

1000 lbs. new Buckwheat Meal, 2000 lbs. Goshen and Glades Butter, 10 half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 1000 lbs. Hake and Codfish,

1000 lbs. Hake and Codfish,
50 boxes Scotch Herrings,
100 baga and bhla. Flour,
5 bbls. Golden Syrup,
with a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors,
for sale at reduced pricea.
District, Maryland, Virginia and Corporation notes
taken at par. When less than five dollars is wanted,
two dollars in Groceries and three dollars in specie
will be given for any of the above notes.
WM. H. TENNEY, Georgetown.
Geo'town, 038-3w. Geo'town, o28-8w.

JOHN L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Eighth Street, near Pennsylvan Washington, D. C.



FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.
SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Taschers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refuned education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not secturian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parenta designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuttion, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Freel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulare, and other particulars, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.
Josiah F. Polk, Eaq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

NEW PROSPECTUS. STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL: A NEW DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Begun January, 1857. H. STOCKTON, HAVING REMOVED from BALTIMORE to PHILADRIPHIA, and transferred the publication of the Bible in Separate Volumes, the Bible Tracts, and Bible Times, to the latter city, now also issues a Dollar Monthly Magazine, called "STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOHNAL."

I. THE BOOK DEPARTMENT. e "Book" department opens a Select Series of inal Works, by the Editor himself, to consist

I. Sermons for the People; II. Lectures for the People; III. Addresses for the People; IV. Miscellanus for the People; V. Poems for the People; II. THE JOURNAL DEPARTMENT.

The "Journal" department opens a Variety of Briefer Articles, both Original and Selected, to con-sist ofaist of—

1. Biblical Expositions and Illustrations;
2. Autobiographic Records and Reminiscences
8. Internaly Notices;
4. Bibliographical Collections;
5. Pulpit and Pastoral Lessons;
6. Oratorical and Literary, Logical, and Rhetorical Chifficisms
7. Sketches of Character, Scenery, and Incidences

8. PORTRY, APRORISMS, &c., &c.

8. Powney, Apronuses, &c., &c.

The March number of the "Book and Journal' commences a New Series of "Sermons for the People." Of the former series, Five Editions have been issued, and it is hoped that the New Series will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The Subject of the New series is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the New ories is, "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God; or, the Supremacy of the Bible, as the only Sensible, Inhallible, and Divine Authority on Earth." The Text is—"Thon hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name."—Ps. cxxxviii, 2. The Design is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the Book of Christ, and, as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.

In a word, the "Book and Journal" is designed as such, the Mediatorial Law of the World.
In a word, the "Book and Journal" is designed to be

A POPULAR, INTERESTING, AND USEFUL PERIODICAL, PERIODICAL,
Treating the People—by whom are meant the intelligent and virtuous masses, of all classes, irrespective of their social divisions—with the honest regard, and true devotion to their highest welfare, which are due to their Character, Relations, Influence, and Destiny.

TIME, PRICE, AND FORM OF PUBLICATION.

TIME.—The Book and Journal is issued Montly.
PRIVE.—One Bollar a year; Six Copies for Five
Dollars; Single Numbers, ten cents.
Form.—A Beautiful Duodecimo, prioted on fine
white paper, in the best style; the "Book" depantment on small pica type, double-leaded, and the
"Journal" department on long primer type, not
leaded—a handsome combination, as plessantly leaded—a handsome combination, as plessantly readable as a book or magazine can be made.

Occasionally, Pictorial Hlustrations will be introduced, illustrative of subjects actually in hand, and instructive as well as attractive.

Subscriptions desired at once.
Good agents wanted, all over the country—Ministers, Postmasters, Booksellers, and others.

Address:
T. H. STOCKTON

T. H. STOCKTON, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECOND VOLUME BIBLE TIMES, a small, neat, Monthly Newspaper, edited by T. H. Stockton, and devoted to all Bible Interests in Church and State, commences with January, 1857. Price, only Twenty-five Cents for the Year. Address as above.

IMPORTANT PROSPECTUS!

THE PEARL OF THE PRESS! THE PUREST BRILLIANT OF BLESSING AND BEAUTY. For Every Age and Class-For Every Family and Person.

The New Testament as a Periodical! NO RE-HINDING REQUIRED -NO POSTAGE! No RE-HIMDING REQUIRED—NO FORTAGE!

In flexible cloth covers, gold-stamped and gilt-edged; sent by mail, unrolled, smooth, and post-paid. With the best Indexes and Introductions to its several Books extant; and some of Nelson's Colored Prints, or other Plates, in every number.

Wanted—Good Agents, in all Cities and Towns and at all Post Offices in the United States. A hundred may find employment in Philadelphia slone. The best opportunity of doing good and getting good ever offered.

STOCKTON'S EDITION of the AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, in paragraph form; with copious indexes, chiefly compiled from "Townsend's Chromological Arrangement" and accompanied by Critical, Historical, and analytical introductions to its books, originally prepared by the Rev. Thomas Hariwell Horne, D. D., author of the "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," and now revised, corrected, and brought down to the present time, by Samuel Pricesux Tregelles, LL.D., author of "Remarks on the Printed Text of the Greek New Testament," &c.

Brery number embellished with two or more of Nelson's elegant colored "Bible Views," or other Pictures—forming in whole a most interesting and valuable combination for the instruction and profit of all conditions of the people.

Regular publication to commence (D. V.) September 1, 1857. The work will be divided into 10 or 12 Parts, making 1600 or 1500 pages in all; one Part, averaging 160 or 160 pages, appearing every ten days or ivo weeks, so as to complete the whole by the coming in of the New Year. Price 50 cents a part, or \$5 for the whole work—post-paid.

The First Number, Matthew, with Index, Introduction, and Plates, makes 187 pages. This number is now ready, having been issued in advance, as a specimen. It will be forwarded, post-paid, to any person disposed to act as an Agent, for 40 cents a copy, or three copies for \$1.

Persons interested will please send immediately for the First Number; and, liking this, they will be prepared for further orders.

A great demand is confidently expected!

It is thought no exaggeration to call this THE PERIODICAL OF PERIODICALS!

THE PERIODICAL OF PERIODICALS! The Gem, the Flower, the Star, the Beauty, and the Geory of the Press!

Giory of the Press!

The best place to procure the work is at the Publisher's Office—The Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office—535 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, North side.

No copies left on sale anywhere; though the Trade will be supplied at proper discount, and the work may be ordered through any bookseller.

Address:

T. H. STOCKTON,
Editor of the "Bible Times," Philadelphia, Ps.

For Copies of the same edition, in paper covers, with large margins, untrimmed or trimmed, for such as so prefer them. Price, in paper, 40 cents a Part, or \$4 for the whole work.